false and fraudulent, since the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On May 25, 1929, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, Secretary of Agriculture.

17461. Adulteration and misbranding of Mosso's oil of salt. U. S. v. 2

Dozen Small Bottles, et al., of Mosso's Oil of Salt. Default decree
of destruction entered. (F. & D. No. 23649. I. S. Nos. 05233, 05234.
S. No. 1892.)

Examination of samples of a drug product known as Mosso's oil of salt having shown that it possessed no germicidal properties and only very weak antiseptic properties, and that the labeling bore certain therapeutic and curative claims that were not justified by the composition of the article, the Secretary of Agriculture reported to the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota the herein-described interstate shipment of a quantity of the product, located at Minneapolis, Minn.

On April 27, 1929, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the District of Minnesota a libel praying seizure and condemnation of two dozen small bottles and one dozen medium-sized bottles of Mosso's oil of salt, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Minneapolis, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped by the C. A. Mosso Laboratories from Chicago, Ill., on or about March 3, 1929, in interstate commerce into the State of Minnesota, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of linseed oil, turpentine, camphor, and phenol. Bacteriological examination showed that the article possessed no germicidal properties and only very weak antiseptic properties.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that its strength fell below the professed standard or quality under which it was sold, viz: (Carton, medium size) "Antiseptic, * * * possesses unique germicidal * * qualities, * * * prevents and destroys infection;" (carton, small size) "Antiseptic, * * * destroys infection, * * * check infection;" (bottle label, medium size) "Antiseptic, * * * checks * * * infection;" (bottle label, small size) "Antiseptic, * * * checks * * infections;" (circular accompanying both sizes) "Antiseptic, * * * Ideal Antiseptic, Use It in Place of Iodine! * * * possesses astonishing antiseptic * * * powers. * * * kills bacteria."

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the following statements from the labeling were false and misleading: (Carton, bottle label, and circular) "Oil of Salt, Antiseptic;" (carton, medium size) "Possesses unique germicidal * * * qualities. Prevents and destroys infection; " (carton, small size)
"Destroys infection, * * * checks infection; " (bottle label, medium size)
"Checks * * * infections * * * very penetrating; " (bottle label, small size) "Checks * * * infection. * * * very penetrating; " (circular accompanying both sizes) "Ideal Antiseptic, Use It in Place of Iodine! Oil of Salt possesses astonishing antiseptic * * * powers. Kills bacteria * * * Its action is swift, * * * and sure, quickly it penetrates." Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article, appearing on the carton and bottle labels and in the accompanying circular, were false and fraudulent since the article contained no ingredients or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Carton, medium size) "A valuable aid in the treatment of Pyorrhea, Alveolaris, Gingivitis and other diseases of the Mouth and Gums. The Amazing Healant, Amazingly Effective in Treatment of Acne * * * Eczema, Gum Soreness, Amazingly Effective in Treatment of Typorrhea, * * * Inflammation. Itch * * * Pimple Rash, * * * Pyorrhea, * * * Inflammation. Checks flow of blood. Prevents and destroys infection. Especially effective in cases of skin infections and diseases of mouth tissues and gums;" (carton, "Tooling valuable in treatment of * * * sores, * * * desmall size) "Healing, valuable in treatment of * * * sores, * * * destroys infection, * * * an ideal first aid for wounds, * * * Healant, * * * designed to check infection;" (bottle label, medium size) "Healant,

* * * Invaluable in Treatment of * * * Sores * * * Checks inflammation and infections of Skin (Eczema and various Types of Itch) and of the Mouth and Gums (Pyorrhea, Gingivitis, etc.) Unusual results in cases of

Sore Throat. * * * Speedily relieves * * * Aching Feet;" (bottle label, small size) "Healant * * * Valuable in Treatment of * * * Sores, * * * Checks inflammation and infection. * * * Speedily resores, * * * Checks innammation and infection. * * Speeding relieves * * * aching feet; * * * Apply directly to infected * * * part;" (circular accompanying both sizes) "Healant * * * possesses astonishing * * * healing powers. * * * Checks bleeding * * * Oil of Salt's healing action * * * * Burns and Scalds Oil-of-Salt Kills Pain quickly. For quick, sure relief from burns and scalds, apply Oil-of-Salt immediately as soon as burn is received. You'll be amazed to see that the pain disappears almost instantly. * * * Kills Burn Pains in 10 Minutes * * * placed the palms of her hands on a red hot base burner—burning them until they were black. The pain of the little sufferer was most intense. * * * Oil-of-Salt. Ten minutes afterward the child with her little bandaged hands, was playing with her doll, the pain being entirely gone. In a very short time, the burns all healed over leaving no scars. * * * Cuts * * * Oil-of-Salt promotes Healing Instantly. Any open wound, * * * Pain will stop almost at once. * * * stopping as it does, the flow of blood * * * for infection. Rheumatism, Neuritis, Etc. * * * to penetrate quickly. In extreme cases, use Oil-of-Salt several times a day. * * * Toothache. Saturate a piece of cotton or gauze and place it against the gum, surrounding the affected tooth. * * * Should the tooth be ulcerated and gum swollen, apply treatment. Hemorrhoids. Apply Oil-of-Salt * * * until relief is secured. * * * Also Extremely Effective in Cases of * * * Sore Throat * * * Had a very bad sore * * * As a pain-killer, in the case of open wounds, as an haemostatic agent * * * we do not believe Oil-of-Salt has an equal. * * * cuts, etc. * * * and in no instance have I ever found the slightest infection to occur. * * * I have been using Oil-of-Salt for the past two years in treatment of wounds of all kinds; in ulcers, eczema and other skin and mucous membrane infections. I have found it more efficient in promoting tissue repair."

On July 25, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment was entered ordering that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, Secretary of Agriculture.

17462. Misbranding of Dr. Williams' No. 101 tonic. U. S. v. 54 Bottles, et al., of Dr. Williams' No. 101 Tonic. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 24444, 24569, 25415. I. S. Nos. 030378, 030461, 14469. S. Nos. 2711, 2875, 3638.)

Examination of samples of Dr. Williams' No. 101 tonic by this department showed that the labels bore claims of its curative properties in certain ailments for which quinine sulphate is customarily prescribed and that the product contained insufficient quinine sulphate to cure such ailments when taken according to the directions on the label, namely: Two teaspoonfuls every three hours until it acts well on the bowels; then take three times a day as a tonic. The labels also bore further curative and therapeutic claims that were not justified by the composition of the article.

On or about January 17, February 25, and December 12, 1930, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Florida, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid libels praying seizure and condemnation of 96 bottles of Dr. Williams' No. 101 tonic, remaining in the original unbroken packages in part at Jacksonville, Fla., and in part at Tampa, Fla., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Interstate Drug Co., from Quitman, Ga., in various lots, on or about November 9, November 15, and December 6, 1929, and October 16, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Georgia into the State of Florida, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analyses of samples of the article by this department showed that they consisted essentially of cinchona alkaloid salts (4.5 grains to 6 grains per fluid ounce), ferric chloride, magnesium sulphate, glycerin, and water.

It was alleged in the libels that the article was misbranded in that the statement appearing in the circular accompanying the said article, "No. 101 contains no * * * injurious drugs. You give it to children with perfect safety," was false and misleading. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements appearing on the bottle label and in the accompanying circular, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article, were false and fraudulent, since the said article contained no ingredient